Reserve

B 25/2

pp. R IX-4

1925-26

File No. 60-25

Previous References

Serial Nos. 1+2+3

Later References
Pr 25-32 56/
" 2/-32 " 2
" 11-33 85 57
" 65-33 1-2

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. ~~Two~~ Three

Part B for September 1928.

SUBJECT

The Establishment of Borstal Institutions in the State

Reserve
3/25/2

App. R IX-4

1925-26

File No. 66

Previous References

(Precision)

Serial Nos. 14

Later References
Rs 25-32 SS/
" 21-32 " 2
" 11-33 SS 57
" 65-33 " 1-2

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. ~~Two~~ Three

Part B for September 1928

SUBJECT

The Establishment of Borstal Institutes in the State

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

1) Send with the draft of Mr. Amritsar Bill as reported by the Members Committee.
23/3/25

2) If approved the position be taken for introducing a bill on similar lines into Mysore.

Sir Leg
26/3
27/3
17.3

3) 2nd Member.

1865
30/3/25

4) This applies to Adolescent girls 16 to 21. We presume there is a bill about juvenile delinquents. Mr. Jhabvala can also read. Suggestion of a brief note can be put up on both matters. What legislation called for re juveniles under 16 the Whole subject of the delinquents together. I may say that adolescence in India is 14 to 19 not 16 to 21.

Lee.
30/3/25

4071/P

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

1) Briefly note based with the available previous references on the subject...

21/4/25 21/4/25

7) The note is noted as ordered —

16/9

(Sd. Secy)

(Secy)

16/9

9) For Member's opinion please see note below

Noted with a D.O. to the Supdt. B.C. & Nagpur Jails to save delay. A copy of the D.O. is also sent to the D.G.P. for information. This information is probably required in connection with an R.H.

21/9/25

Issue

21.9

11 So long back as 1904 the Government in t
G.O.No.J.1599-~~164~~ 61/Pris. 15-4-dated 19-12-1904
directed that all Juvenile prisoners should b
separated both day and night from others, and
for this purpose it was represented that a
separate building was necessary. The said
principle having been accepted, plans and
estimates were called for and the same was
returned to the Chief Engineer after ~~personal~~
perusal, the subject being included in the bi
question of the construction of a new jail
building.

12 Again in September 1913, statistics were
called for of Juvenile offenders with a view
introduce the Reformatory schools Act in Mysore
when it appears to have been decided that the
was no necessity ~~x~~ for a reformatory school.

13 The establishment of a Reformatory Schoo
was brought forward in the R.A. of 1914 Sub.N
52, when the reply of Government was that the
was no necessity for it then.

14 The question was again pursued in 1916
at the instance of the Extraordinary Member o
Council when after further discussion the
proposal to establish a separate Reformatory
for Juvenile criminals at Bangalore was dropp
in view of the smallness of their number.

15 The Education Committee of the Economic
Conference took up the subject again 1918, to
introduce the childrens' Bill and the Probatio
System, and the subject was shelved till the
construction of a Reformatory.

Enquiries were once again started from the
ıperintendent, Reformatory School Chenglepet
; to why such a school should not be started :
'sore, when the question was further considre
ıd in a council resolution dated 13-11-1919 it
ıs decided "that the scheme might be generall
pproved, but that in view of the financial
ituation, the project might be taken up only
ıen funds were available."

) when the question of legislation for the
ntroduction of a Reformatory Regulation was
ooted it was ordered that we might wait till
e were in a position to state definitely when
he construction of the Reformatory could
e taken up and the Inspector General was dir
o resubmit the matter after two years.

) When the Bombay Childrens' Bill was
ubmitted for perusal it was ordered that the
vil referred to therein was not so great in
wo cities of Bangalore and Mysore and that t
stablishment of the Reformatory be awaited
ursuing the matter of legislation.

) Dr. Mylvaganam has submitted a Scheme in
which he proposes the conversion of the Mysor
Jail into a Reformatory. The question does n
find favour with Government and the construct
of a new jail in Bangalore is awaited to take
all these questions which are allied to one
another.

2

The Supdt. B.C. Jail to Bangalore
no. P. 11738-9 of 22.9.2
Calls for certain statistics relating
to juvenile prisoners under certain head
Rep: 1740. To the 9-7-9 prisoners
For Copy of the abovenote.

From
The Supdt, Bangalore Jail
no 6733 of 25.9.25
Forwards the statistics

From
The Supdt. B.C. Jail
no 39 of 24.9.25
Forwards the statistics
Submitted with refer to the members orders on the no
placed below

D 26/9
23) 2nd Mr)
(Sd Secy)

24) A typed statement is put up,
based on the statements sent by the Supdts of
the Jails. Bangalore Jail gives detai
-eg. No at the begining of the year + no
admitted during the year, & those discharg
each year. Bangalore does not give those d
The statements put up gives the total of
each year.

2nd member)
25) First order
1/10/25

STATISTICS RELATING TO JUVENILE AND ADOLESCENT PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE BANGALORE & MYSORE JAILS.

	Year.	Mysore Jail (Vide Reg B)	Bangalore Jail (Reg. P)	Total
Children under 14 years of age	1922	4	18	22
	1923	5	11	16
	1924	3	11	14
Children between 14 & 16 years of age.	1922	7	44	51
	1923	7	31	38
	1924	6	17	23
Adolescents between 16 and 21 years of age	1922	32	267	299
	1923	34	330	364
	1924	49	440	489

Sri Laxmi

Please keep in file

7/10

7/10

7/10

Memorandum of Subjects proposed for discussion in the .....Dasara.....

Session of the Representative Assembly of the .....Bangalore.....District.

For the .....Dasara..... Session of ...September..... 1925.

No. 2.

Subject

Establishment of a Borstal Institute or Juvenile prisoners.

Name of Member proposing

Mr.R.Gopalaswami Iyer,
Bangalore City.

,, Nilgiri G.Sanjeeviah,
Bangalore City.

Summary of Representation.

28) It is prayed that funds ma be provided in the budget for the year 1926-27 for the establishmen of a Borstal Institute for juven ~~Institute for~~ prisoners.

29) From the year 1904 the Govt have been considerin desirability of establishing institution of the kind for Jun The cost involved has deterred th from taking it up. Finally the have been kept by pending the Cons on new Jail

Copies of replies to R.A. Section

14/9

Previous references relating to the subjects.

Ref. dec with the rules for inspection of the jails

14/9/25

14/9

Remarks by the Deputy Commissioner.

Serial No

30) The subject of establishment of Borstal Institutions for juvenile prisoners (No. 857) does not appear to have been taken up for discussion at the last Rev. Meeting. This & the kindred subjects may be presumed as closed in general unless & until otherwise.

31) Till our finances improve and money is available for the construction of a Reformatory or a new Jail with requisite arrangements for the isolation of juveniles &c and their instruction on proper lines, it does not appear to be possible to move in the matter. The papers may perhaps be filed now & the question considered when it is possible to meet the cost involved.

L L L Secy

32) (A) may be done. We have to take it up at some time. Govt. may be asked to obtain up to date info from Madras & submit. 19.10

33) 22/10/21

3479/19.10.

34) Reply to be sent with copy of para 33 etc

35) Issue.

23/10 To the Inspector of Prisons 21952/30.10 Requests to obtain & forward the

and Revenue
retariat

Pri File No. 2 30 App. F. III—
of 192 .

Serial No

Letter no: 15-17/82-25 of 8-12-25 from the I.G. of Pris. forwarding copies of correspondence between the Supt. Borstal Institution Tanjore & the Supt. Sp. Jail on the subject.

36) Read for personal orders (with to para 33 supra). The papers do not seem to throw much light on the matter.

Secy 11/12/25

37) A self contained note detailing the system in force Madras may perhaps be called for from the The Madras Borstal Bill has not been passed yet by the Legislative Council.

38) Information so far obtained shows that in an practically the same system of Borstal training is followed as in Borstal though not under that designation. S for orders, whether a more detailed may be called for.

Sd Secy 20/12/25

39) Yes
15/12

Sd 17/12 Secy 16/12

Secy 16/12

40) Draft here.

Secy 17/12

41) Issue

Secy 18/12

I Revenue
ariat

Pris File No. 60. of 192 S

Serial No

1 To The I. G. of Prisons
No P 3117 Dt 21-12-25
Requests to submit a self
contained note explaining in detail
the system obtaining in Madras—

2 From the I. G. of Prisons No. 544 dt 25.3.26
Sending a self-contained note explaining in detail the Borstal system obtaining in the Borstal institution at Madras

(1) Submitted with reference to Member order in para 39.

24.3.26 (3) Please put up any book on the Borstal system available in the library.

24/4

(4) To library for putting up the available book

14.4.26 Submitted with reference to para 39. The I. G. of Prisons has submitted a fuller note on the Borstal System. There is a very brief but instructive chapter on the Borstal Sys. in the Book on the English Prison System by Ruggles Brise available in the Sec. Library. The question of probation for men released from long term imprisonment is separately under consideration. The question of a

A/

Serial No.

Borstal school is under consideration in this file. There is another file in this Branch regarding the action that may be taken on the Indian Jails Commn Report. These subjects really overlap and are perhaps best considered together. If the matters are discussed in a committee the issues will get clear and it might be possible to decide in a general way at least what steps can be taken to improve the Prisons System in the State without much additional cost and what further action may be taken when money becomes avail. It may in this view be desirable to form a small Committee with the Member of Council as Chairman and the Dy Prisons, the Supt of the Central Jail, the Dt Magte Bln the D. Dy Police and the Secy. Dept as Members to consider the matter. Mr Gopalasamy may be appointed a member too if a non-official member is considered nec?. If a comprehensive issues laying down general policy specific action can then be taken as funds become available

8998

SUBJECT

Section Pris

File No.

Serial No.

No. P 1738-9

Diary No. of letter replied to

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 192

Date of issue 22/7/25

Signed by

To

Dear Sir

I am desired to request you to furnish the Statistics relating to juvenile prisoners under the following heads during the past 3 years for the administration of the

1) children under 14 years
2) do - betn. 14 + 16
3) adolescents betn. 16 + 21

This may be treated as immediate & the reply sent within the 25th.

Yours &c

List of enclosures

Copied by P 1740

Examined by

over

To

C. Machaiya, Esq. - Supdt. Central Jail

K. Srinivasachar Esq. - Supdt. Women Jail

LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT
III
From 26 SEP 1925
PROTECTION BRANCH

No 672 — 25/9/25 — Enc 1

MEMORANDUM

P 6/25

From 14518 The Superintendent Mysore Jail Mysore	To 25. 9. 1925. The Secretary General, and Revenue Secretariat Bangalore

Sir

With reference to your letter No P 17 dated 22.9.25 I have the honor to enclose herein the statistics relating to juvenile prisoners admitted into the Mysore jail during the past three years as desired above.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
K Seetharamaiah
Superintendent
Mysore Jail

(Please reply overleaf)

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	7
	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
	4	[illegible]	6
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	14	[illegible]

Encl

MEMORANDUM

	To
Superintendent	The Secretary, General and
Mysore Jail, Mysore	Revenue Secretariat Bangalore
	Camp - Mysore.

With reference to your letter No P. 1739 dated 22-9-25, I have the honor to enclose herein, the statistics relating to juvenile prisoners admitted into the Mysore Jail during the past 3 years as desired above.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
K Srinivasachar
Superintendent
Mysore Jail

[Please reply overleaf

30 Reams—3-11-24

Statistics relating to juvenile prisoners under the following heads during the past 3 years 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925 up to end of 24th September 1925.

Name of office.	Year.	Children under 14 years.	Children between 14 and 16 years.	Adolescents between 16 and 21 years.
Mysore Jail.	1922	4	7	32
	1923	5	7	34
	1924	3	6	49
	1925 up to end of 24th Septr.25.	2	8	25
	Total.	14	28	140

K Bhimasachar

Mysore Jail,

Dated 25th September 1925.

Superintendent,
Mysore Jail.

Office of the Superintendent, Central Jail,

39.

Bangalore, Dated, 24th September 1935.

inc one

Dear sir,

As desired in your D.O.No.P.1738/Pris of the 22nd instant, I forward herewith a statement of of statistics relating to Juvenile and Adolescent prisoners confined in this Jail during the past 3 calender years.

Yours Sincerly

Chachua

To,

C.Abdulghani, Esq, B.A.B.L.

Asst Secretary,

General and Revenue Secretariat

B A N G A L O R E

Statistics relating to juvenile and adolescent prisoners confined in the Bangalore Central gail during the past 3 years.

Classification of prisoners	Year	Number remaining in the beginning of the year	Number admitted	Total	Number discharged	Number remaining at the close of the year	Remarks.
Children under 14 years of age	1922	6	12	18	15	3	Their daily average is about 4.
	1923	3	8	11	7	4	
	1924	4	7	11	8	3	
Children between 14 and years of age	1922	6	38	44	29	15	Their daily average is about 4.
	1923	15	16	31	29	2	
	1924	2	15	17	13	4	
Adolescents between 16 and 21 years of age	1922	77	190	267	182	85	Their daily average is about 83.
	1923	85	245	330	260	70	
	1924	70	374	444	351	93	

Central gail, Bangalore
Dated 24th September 1925

Clerk of the
Superintendent

Section 12

File No.

Serial No.

No. 2195 inc.

To The Sy. of Indon

Diary No. of letter replied to

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 192

Date of issue 30.10.25

Signed by W C A Shu

Sir, I am directed to forward, ~~with respect to the~~ copy of representation no 85 ~~of~~ ~~no.~~ ~~the~~ ~~to be brought up for discussion dur~~ last-Dasara session of the Establishment of a bra hostel for juvenile pris in Ingoni, and to ~~I am directed~~ be so good to obtain up to date in on the subject from inst and the same to be forwarded for the cons of Gn. ~~[illegible]~~

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

cwj 25/10

2382

No. 1517 Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons
82-25 in Mysore,

Dated Bangalore, 8th December 1925.

From

Dr. B. Mahomed Usmon, L.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons
in Mysore, Bangalore.

To

B. Nagappa, Esqr., Bar-at-law.,
Secretary to the Government of H.H. the
Maharaja of Mysore, L.&. L. Depts., B'

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.P. 2195 dated 30 re: the establishment of a Borstal Institute for the Juvenil prisoners in the State, I have the honour to forward herewit copies of correspondence between the Superintendent of the Borstal Institute at Tanjore and the Superintendent of the B Central Jail and this Office on the subject.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

Copy of letter No. 664 dated 12th March 1925 from the Superintendent, Borstal School, Tanjore to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore.

-@-@-@-@-@-@-

I have the honour to furnish the following details as desired by you in your letter No333/F. 102 dated 5-3-1925.

1. Education :-	Education is more compulsary here than other Jails of this Presidency. Boys of this School are taught in 3 Rs. i.e., Reading, writing and Arithmetic. They are given secular education 2 hours a day. Boys attend school by batches. Moral and religious instructions are also given during class hours.
arks by the Supdt:) This is done here.	
Lectures by the public.	Lectures are delivered on every Sunday by the Staff and by the Honorary Members appointed for the purpose. Boys are allowed to play Hockey Cricket, Foot-ball, Badmington. Infantry Drill Swedish Drill are taught to the boys. Boys are taken for Route march with Bugle Band.
Only Drill is given.	
Industry :-	They are trained in various branches of Industries such as Carpentry, Smithy, Weaving, Tailoring, Binding and agriculture etc. Every branch has got paid Teachers and Instructors
This is done here.	

-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-

" C O P Y "

Inspector-General of Prisons.

8th December 1925.

avl/7-12.

Letter No. 1654/F. 102 dated 3rd December 1925 from the Superi
ient, Bangalore Central Jail, to the Inspector-General of Prisons :
Mysore, Bangalore.

-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-

With reference to your No. 1475/82-25 dated 1-12-1925, I have th
honour to forward, herewith, a copy of letter No. 664 dated 12-3-19
received from the Superintendent Borstal School, Tanjore. In addi
he told me that boys were given uniforms differing from those of o
prisoners that ankle rings were removed and they were sent out on
followed by a Warder or two.

In this jail I am teaching them Drill. Thin ankle rings are worn by
Even these are a source of discomfort to them as the rings hurt th
ankles. If you should have no objection I mean to remove their ank
rings and train them to play foot-ball and allow them to amuse the
in sports such as bed play round race etc.

-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-

Letter No.2520 G. dated 25th November 1925 from the Superintend
Borstal School, Tanjore, to the Inspector-General of Prisons in My
Bangalore.

-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-

With reference to your letter No. 1365/82-25 dated the 3rd Nove
.925 to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras, I have the honour
.nform you that Mr. C. Machia, Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangal
has already been furnished with the information required and a copy
which is enclosed for ready reference. Should you require any furt
.nformation, I shall be glad to furnish the same.

-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-

"C O P I E S"

Inspector-General of Prisons.

8-12-1925.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

.PP. F. VI. G.J

SUBJECT.....

Section Pri

File No. 60-25

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

Serial No. 1

No. 0311

To The Sy of Surveys

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 192

Sir,

With reference to your no. 1517/82-25 dt 8.12.25 Establishment of a Survival Institute in the I am directed to state that the enquiry contained in your letter does not throw any in the matter, and to request you to submit a fresh detailed explanatory statement with the ~~copy~~ of the ~~G.O.~~ obtaining in Madras ~~now for the same~~

Date of issue 21/12/25

Signed by M. Cerg

List of enclosures.....

Copied by

Examined by.....

No. 544 Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons
82-25 Ecue. two in Mysore,

Dated Bangalore, 25th March 1926. Pris. 60-2

From

Dr. B. Mahomed Usmon, L.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons
in Mysore, Bangalore.

& REV. SECT.
6. MAR. 1926
D. SECTION

To

R. Ranga Rao, Esqr., B.A., B.L.,
Secy: to the Govt: of H.H. the Maharaja of My
Medical and Agricultural Depts., B'

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.P.3117/Pris dated 21st December 1925 re: the establishment of a Borstal Instit in the State, I have the honour to forward herewith, a self contained note explaining, in detail, the system obtaining i Madras, as called for in the above.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

pector-General of P:

avl/20-3.

A NOTE ON THE BORSTAL SYSTEM.

The Village of Borstal near Rochestor gives its name to a system which is now being universally applied for the treatment of young offenders of ages between 16-21. Experiments were first made in the convict Prison of this Village for the special location and trea ment on reformatory lines of young prisoners - 16-21 - who were too old to be sent to Reformatory Schools and too young to be classed with the ordinary grown up crimi

In the abstract, the Borstal system is an attempt to give expression to the natural and scientific law that up to the age of 21, neither the human mind nor the humar body is fully formed but is still plastic and preceptive of good influences. In the concrete it is a simple systen of firm and exact discipline tempered by kindliness. Its value is in the habit of order, work, separation, educ obedience to inflexible rule. These have a profound mora value. If a man is not made honest, he contracts honest habits. He was a useless person, he now knows how to wor If he is not more virtuous, he is at least more reasonabl He acquires at least the morality of self-interest.

2. The underlying principles:- The whole syste involves the question of how far the rights of the State should be asserted without unnecessary or excessive or unprofitable moral or physical damage to the individual. Up to a certain age every criminal has to be regarded as potentially a good citizen. His entry into crime is alm always due to either physical degeneracy or to bad social environment. In the majority of cases perhaps the juvenil has not had a proper start in life. There is also a growin appreciation of the close and often undiscovered associati between crime and mental deficiency. The duty of the State particularly towards the young prisoners - thus becomes cl viz., to aid the reconstruction of the life of the offende

in lieu of classing him off-hand with the adult professional criminals. The work so far done in this direction in England and the Dominions justifies the conclusion that 60 in every 100 might be permanently reformed and restored to Society. Whereas under the ordinary Prison system the prospect that awaits juvenile adults is a life of degradation, devoid of hope for the future.

3. The system represents a determined effort to grapple with the problem of the young criminal in two ways. It asserts the new policy of prevention, not prevention in the sense of the old penal servitude acts by which a criminal was prevented after a series of offences by strict supervision of Police from repeating his crimes, but prevention which would strike at the sources of crime, by concentration of effort on the young offender. It organises a system of patronage or Aid-on-discharge that no prisoner could say with truth that he had fallen again from want of a helping hand. Prevention in this sense, has become the watch-word of the prison system in advanced countries.

4. The motive power used is in the appeal to the sense of honour. This appeal is made necessarily through the natural instinct which desires comfort and rewards. By good behaviour and industry, the Borstal lads may pass from a lower to higher grade with increasing privilege and comfort until in the ultimate stage they are placed entirely upon their honour, employed in positions of trust free from supervision and even outside the walls of the establishment. Thus the latent feeling of self-respect is gradually aroused and from self-respect follows respect for those in authority and for those with whom they associate within the outer world. The object of the system is to arrest or check the evil habit by the "individualisation" of the prisoner, mentally, morally and physically. Physical drill, gymnastics technical and literary instructions, inducements to good conduct by a system of

grades and rewards - each of these is utilised to secure the end in view.

5. It will become clear that a longer sentence than the law usually gives is essential for the success of the scheme. Something may be done in twelve months, much more in three years but little or nothing in a shorter period than six months.

6. The Prison Commissioners select from all Prisons in England and Wales suitable cases of lads under sentence of imprisonment provided the term is twelve months or more for transfer to one or other of the Borstal Prisons. Cases where the sentence is less than twelve months are not transferred, because it is found that, generally speaking, little can be effected in less than that time but at every local prison a "Juvenile - adult" class has been formed for lads between the ages of 16 and 21 irrespective of length of sentence and the methods of the system are applied in these classes to such extent as the duration of the sentence and the size of the classes will permit.

7. Special legislation will be necessary to enable courts to commit suitable cases direct to a Borstal Institution. So far as Mysore is concerned a Bill on the lines of the Madras Borstal Bill would be suitable.
In England, when a person is convicted on indictment of an offence for which he is liable to be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment and it appears to the court that the person is not less than 16 nor more than 21 years of age; it is lawful for the court, in lieu of passing a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment, to pass a sentenc of detention under penal discipline in a Borstal Institute for a term of not less than two years. Further the Secretary of State may, if satisfied that a person undergoing penal servitu or imprisonment is within the limits of age ~~whi~~ within which

which persons may be detained in a Borstal Institution authorise the Prison Commissioners to transfer him from Prison to a Borstal Institution.

8 What will be needed in Mysore as an adjunct to a Borstal Institution is After-care Association for Juvenile Offenders runnon the lines of the Borstal Associations of England or Madras. However much we may reform our young criminals, all the money and the effort will be thrown away unless there is some society to give them a helping hand when they are discharged from Prison or a Borstal Institution. Otherwise they will be driven by circumstances to relapse into crime and return to Jail. Their real punishment will begin when they are released from jail unless there is some one to look after them.

9 In England this is provided for by a voluntary associati known as the Borstal Association, composed of gentlemen residing in the District, assisted by paid agents, who devote much labour and care to the lads, visiting them while still in prison arranging suitable employment for them against their discharge, assisting them with advice and in every way possible encouraging them to take honourable places in the community.

On his arrival from prison, unless the lad has a suitable home to go to, lodgings are found for him. In some cases work is ready for him; in others the employer must see him before taking him on; in others, there is a period of waiting especially in times of bad trade. The lad is visited often during the time of danger which follows on his sudden discharge from prison to complete liberty.

It is claimed that those who have employed these lads have had reason as a rule to be satisfied with the result.

Annually about 308 Juvenile adults pass through our Prisons at Bangalore and Mysore. The number is fairly large and indicates the need for a Borstal Institution or atleast for a re-modeling of procedure on Borstal lines.

For the present we may be content with a Borstal School started

started in association with the Bangalore Central Jail. If the construction of a separate building is not possible at present, it may be started to begin with in a hired building under the supervision of the Superintendent, Bangalore Central Jail assisted by a House-master (as in tl Borstal Institution in London) one teacher, one work Instru(two clerks, one sergeant, 8 ward boys, two cooks and three sweepers. A plot of ground to serve as a garden should als(be found. The cost per annum is not likely to exceed Rs. 6000/-.

As already noted, fresh legislation to enable courts to commit juvenile adults direct to the Borstal Institution should be introduced. In this connection a copy of the regulation under the Madras Borstal Act of 1924 is appended.

Inspector-General of Prisons.

avl./11-3.

Regulation made under Section IV of the Madras

Borstal Act. 1924.

-@-@-@-@-@-

Persons sentenced to detention under Penal Discipline in a Borstal Institution, or transferred for the purpose of such detention under Section VI and VIII of the Act; shall be divided into grades, proceeding from the ordinary to the special Star Grade, where promotion is justified by industry and good conduct. Failing that, inmates may be degraded or forfeit any privileges of their grade or be reduced to the Penal class.

2. All inmates on reception will be placed on the ordinary grade whence, they will pass by progressive stages through a Star to a Special Star grade.

3. Promotion will be regulated by the close personal observation of the inmates, attention being specially paid to their general behaviour, their amenability to discipline and their attention to instruction, both literary and industri

4. There will be an ascending scale of privileges enjoyed by inmates, as they pass from one grade to another.

5. Inmates may be placed in the penal class, by order of the Superintendent, if believed by him to be exercising a bad influence, but no inmate shall be detained in it longer than is necessary in the interest of himself or others.

While in the penal class, inmates shall be employed in separation at work of a hard and laborious nature and wear a special address.

ie. 5. An inmate shall remain in the ordinary grade for at least 6 months, and will be employed on domestic service gardening or farming. During this period he will be carefully observed by the whole staff as to his character, mentali and fitness for a special trade.

He shall be permitted during this period, subject to good behaviour, games on Saturdays; two letters and two vis

Star Grade. 6. Promotion to this grade by selection by the Superintendent, the inmate being placed in a trade suitable to his individual taste and capacity.

While in this grade, the inmates shall be permitted to join in games twice a week, to accompany the members of the staff on route marches; to write and receive a letter and have an interview once in two months; and to earn badge money to exemplary conduct of one rupee a quarter.

pecial Star Grade. When an inmate in the Special Grade appears after close observation to satisfy the Superintendent, by his general demeanour and efficiency, that he can be safely placed in position of trust, he may be promoted to the Special Star Grade and wear a distinctive dress. Such inmates may act as monitors in different capacities and may placed in authority over the inmates on parade or in the workshops or Recreation rooms and other situations where th can assist the administration in various capacities.

They shall be permitted to take part in games every day and play in Institution matches on extramural play grounds; to accompany members of the staff on route marches to write and receive a letter and have an interview once a month; to sleep in association and to earn badge money by exemplary conduct of Rs. 3/- a quarter.

The badge money awarded to the inmates in the Star and Special Star Grades may be spent by them on approved objects or sent to their relations or invested in the local savings bank against release.

Penal Class. Where an inmate is believed to be exercising a bad influence he shall be placed by the Superintendent in the Pe Class, for such a time as the Superintendent considers neces in the interest of the inmates himself or others. While in t Penal class an inmate will be employed in separation on hard laborious work and will forfeit all privileges. The Superin dent will record in his journal particulars of every case

ordered

ordered by him to be placed in the penal class, with reasons fo the same, and stating the period during which an inmate is so retained.

The inmate will not be restored to the Star or Special Star grade without passing through a period of probation in the ordinary grade of such duration as the Superintendent may deter

9. The remission and gratuity rules of the Madras Jail Manual will not apply to Borstal Inmates.

10. Promotion from one grade to another shall be dependant on exemplary conduct and efficiency at school and industrial training.

11. Inmate in the ordinary grade, may for misconduct be placed in the penal class by the Superintendent for such a peri as he may deem desirable; but in no case shall an inmate be placed in the Penal Class for a period of longer than 3 months w out the Special sanction of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

12. Any inmate whom the Superintendent considers to be incorrigible or to be exercising a bad influence over the inmate may with the previous sanction of the Inspector- General of Pris be transferred from the Borstal Institution to another Jail in the Presidency to undergo the un-expired portion of his sentence

13. The visiting committee shall consist of the District Magistrate the Sessions Judge, the Inspector of Schools and four non-official visitors. The Non-Official Visitors shall be - appointed for a period of 2 years and shall be eligible for re-appointment on the expiry of this period.

The duties of the visiting Committee over and above, those detailed in chapter II of the Madras Jail Manual and Section 18 of the Madras Borstal Act will be :-

(1) To visit the Institution once a month collectively on a date fixed by the District Magistrate to see that the rules are being complied with.

In addition the District Magistrate will arrange for weekly visits to be made by individual visitors.

since the previous meetings.

(iii) To consider the action to be taken in regard to inmate attaining the maximum borstal age and those whose release is about to fall due.

(iv) To consider the discharge on license of inmates recommende by the Superintendent.

14. When the visitors' committee having closely examined into the character and conduct of an inmate and being satisfied after communication with the Aid Society or person interested in the case that there is a reasonable probability.

(i) that he will lead a useful and industrious life and abs from crime and

(ii) that employment will be found for him, may at any time always provided that he has served not less than two years of h sentence submit the case to the Inspector-General of Prisons, recommending that he be discharged from the Institution on lice

15. A license issued under the above rule shall in force un the term of sentence of the inmates has expired unless it is re or forfeited sooner.

16. A probation Officer shall be appointed for every inma so released on license.

17. Two months prior to the release of every inmate the Su intendent shall communicate the fact of such release, to the Di Magistrate to enable him, in consultation with the Local Aid Co to appoint a suitable Probation Officer.

18.- The District Magistrate shall communicate all such ap of Probation Officers, to the Superintendent Borstal Institutio the adolescents concerned may be informed of their Probation Of at the time of the discharge from the Institution.

19. The Superintendent shall at all times be in close/touc with the Local Aid Society and the Central Committee in Madras, to er the Society to provide employment or otherwise assist inmates ab to be discharged.

20. A youthful offender whose license is revoked or forfe when ordered, immediately return to the Borstal Institution; and

fails to do so, he may be apprehended without warrant and taken to the Borstal Institution to serve the portion of that sentence which remained unexpired on the date of his conditional release from the Institution.

On advice from the probation Officer or the Secretary of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society of the District, the Inspector-General of Prisons may revoke the license.

24. If an inmate discharged under license escapes from the Supervision of the Society or person in whose charge he is placed or commits any breach of the conditions noted in the license, he shall be considered thereby to have forfeited the license and may be prosecuted under Sec: 224 or 227, as the case may be, of the Indian Penal Code for escape from lawful custody.

22. No punishment or privation of any kind shall be awarded to an inmate by an officer of the Institution except the Superintendent or in his absence the Officer appointed to act for him.

23. An inmate shall be guilty of an offence against the di cipline of the Institution if he:-

1. Disobeys any order or rule
2. Treats an officer with disrespect
3. Is idle or careless at work
4. Is irrevelant at prayers
5. Uses bad language or threats
6. Is indecent in language, act or gesture
7. Strikes or behaves in a provoking way to another inmat
8. Make a disturbance by singing, whistling or shouting
9. Does any damage.
10. Has in his room or dormitery or concealed in his cloth anything he has not been given leave to have Nothing found on the works or on the farm, may be pic up and kept.
11. Received anything from any other inmates or gives anyt to any inmate without leave
12. Misbehaves himself in any other way.

24. The Superintendent may examine any person touching any

alleged offence against the discipline of the Institution and determine thereby and punish the offence.

25. In addition to the power vested in the Superintendent for -ing an inmate to be placed in the Penal Class, the above offence may be punished by him in the following way :-

(i) In the deprivation of any privileges or

(ii) In the manner prescribed in the Prison Rules excepting punishment by hand cuffs, fetters, solitary confinem penal diet and whipping shall only be resorted to in cases of assault, moral turpitude, defiance of authority mutiny or incitement to mutiny, contumacio refusal to work and wilful destruction of Government property. This punishment must be administered in th manner adopted in Public Schools, by the Superintend or in his presence, by the Deputy Superintendent.

26. All inmates, provided they are medically fit shall be requi to labour for 8 hours every working day. The days work shall ordinarily be divided as follows:-

Physical Drill	one hour
Literary education	two hours
Manual Industry (including Agriculture)	five hours
Recreation	one hour

27. Drill and Physical exercises shall be conducted under the Supervision of a qualified instructor, recruited if possible from the Indian Army.

28. Literary instruction, shall be in the inmates own vernacula and limited to 3 hours. The School shall be inspected annually by an Officer deputed by the education Department and a report on his examination of each class shall be submitted to the Inspector-Gene of Prisons.

29. Such Industries as the Superintendent of the Institution wi approval of the Inspector-General of Prisons, considers suitable shall be taught under the guidance of specially trained instructors

30. The Director of Industries, in the case of Technical industr and the Director of Agriculture in the case of Agricultural operati will depute officers of their respective departments, to inspect th Institutions from time to time and submit a report to the Inspector General of Prisons.

31. In deciding the particular industry each inmate is to be taught the Superintendent will take into considerati the inmates previous training, his inclination, his social status and his physical and mental capabilities.

32. The Instructors in the School and workshops shall maintain registers showing the progress made by each inmate which shall be produced before the Superintendent, monthly.

33. Religious and moral instructions shall, as far as possible be given on Sundays, to the inmates by their denomin tional ministers or by Honorary Lecturerers approved by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

34. Sundays, Christmas Day, Good-Friday, the King Emperor Birth-Day, Pongal, Deepavali, and Ramzan shall be regarded as general holidays in the Institutions and no work except such as is necessary for carrying out the routine duties of the Institution shall be permitted.

35. All inmates shall be given the ordinary rice diet on admission while those in Penal Class shall be restricted to the mixed diet on the scale laid down for adult labouring prisoners in the Madras Jail Manual.

36. European and Anglo-Indian inmates shall have the same diet, clothing and bedding, as prescribed for European prisone in the Madras Jail Manual.

37. The clothing and bedding of Indian inmates shall consi of the following.

Penal Class	Ordinary grade	Star Grade
Blue Cap " jackets " shorts Lungoties Ordinary Cumbly Coir mat Towel.	Khaki cap " Jackets " shorts or trousers White lungoties " towel Ordinary Cumbly Aloe mat	Same as ordina grade with br star affixed the left brea of jacket.

Special Star Grade.

White cap White jacket with brass star on left breast White shorts or trousers " Lungoties.	White towel Ordinary Cumbly Cotton sheet Koran mat.

38. Officers and inmates of Borstal Institutions shall be subject to the rules laid down in the Madras Jail Manual except in so far as they are inconsistent with the regulations and instructions made under the Madras Borstal Act 1924.

39. The form of license under Sec XV (i) and revokation under Sec: 15 (ii) of the Act shall be in the for of the schedule appended hereto.

Sd/- F.E. Hitchin,
Superintendent.

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" C O P Y "

S. Srinivas
nspector-General of Prisons in Mysore.

No. 551 Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons
82-25 Enc. one. in Mysore,

Dated Bangalore, 26th March 1926.

Pris 60-2.

From

The Inspector-General of Prisons
in Mysore, Bangalore.

J. & REV. SECTT.
Br. 9m To
29 MAR 1926
G. D. SECTION.

The Secretary to the Govt: of H.H. the Maharaj
of Mysore, Medical and Agricultur
Bangalore.

Sir,

In continuation of this Office No.544/82-25 da the 25th March 1926, forwarding proposals re: the establi of Borstal Institute in the State, I have the honour to f herewith, copy of letter No. 350/G. dated the 19th idem, from the Superintendent, Borstal School, Tanjore, re: the and the pay of the establishment etc., of that School.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

S. Srinivas Rao
for Inspector-General of Priso

Superintendent, Borstal School, Tanjore, to the Inspector-Ger
of Prisons in Mysore, Bangalore.

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With reference to your letter No. 474/82-25 dated 10th Ma
I have the honour to furnish below the details of informatio
desired therein:-

1. One Superintendent on Rs. 450-30-600 with 15% tempora addition to pay.

Clerical.

Two Clerks - one on Rs. 60-4-80
one on Rs. 35-1½-60

Executive.

One Deputy Superintendent on Rs. 200-15-350.

One Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 75-5-150.

One Gate Keeper on Rs. 40-2-60

One Chief Officer on Rs. 40-2-60

One Assistant Chief Officer on Rs. 30-1-40.

Two selection grade petty officers on Rs. 25-1-30.

24 ordinary grade petty officers on Rs. 17-18-20-22.

Educational.

One Agricultural Inspector on Rs. 50-5-100 with 25 % tem addition to p

One Mason Inspector on Rs. 35/-

One Drill Instructor on Rs. 30-1-35

One Tailor Maistry on Rs. 35/-

Two Carpenter Maistries { One on Rs. 46
One on Rs. 45-2½-60.

One Blacksmith Foreman on Rs. 35/-

One Weaving Master on Rs. 35-1-40.

Two Tamil Teachers { One on Rs. 35-1-40.
One on Rs. 30-1-35.

Two Malayalam Teachers { One on Rs. 35/-
One on Rs. 30/-

One Urdu Teacher on Rs. 35/-

One Oriya Teacher on Rs. 40-1-50

Total establishment charges for 1925 Rs. 29661-6-0.

direct committal is - - - - - 38.

By transfer from other
Jail in the Presidency.... 190

Total 228

The cost of their up-keep for 1925 - Rs. 32, 465-4-0

3. The Inspector-General of Prisons, Ootacamund, may be addressed for a copy of the administration Report of this School for 1925.

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" C O P Y "

S. Minchas

pector-General of Prisons.